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Intended primarily as a guide for the use of diplomats, it is at the same time a work of great value to students of international law and diplomatic history. It is packed with documentary and other illustrative material: specimen copies of letters of credence, full powers, instructions, extracts from notes, quotations from diplomatic manuals, etc., most of which are printed in the original language in which they were written, this on the principle that the attempt to translate them into English would in many cases impair their value. Besides, the author assumes, very properly, that those who are likely to use a work of this kind will be able to read French, the language in which most of them are written. The illustrative material is supplemented by comment and explanation and elucidated by incidents drawn from diplomatic history and practice, with both of which the learned author possesses the widest familiarity. Altogether the treatise is a storehouse of useful information based on extensive observation and research and it will prove indispensable to diplomats as well as to international lawyers and students of diplomacy and diplomatic history.

In an epilogue written since the outbreak of the present war, adverting to the oft repeated charge that the war was due to the failure of diplomacy and referring to the attempt to discredit what is described as "secret diplomacy," Sir Ernest Satow remarks that those who have made such charges have drawn wrong inferences and have erroneously assumed that successful diplomacy can be carried on upon the house tops. The character of diplomacy, he adds, has steadily risen since the thirty years' war to an ever higher moral level; policy is no longer employed exclusively to serve dynastic ends; the principle of nationalities has finally predominated over the interest of rulers; the methods of diplomacy have improved; it is occupied much less with trivial questions of precedence, etiquette and intrigue, and for the most part, it bears the impress of honesty, frankness, and loyalty. The value of what is otherwise an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of diplomatic practice and history is further enhanced by three bibliographies; one containing a list of the source material upon which the author has himself drawn, a list of the more valuable works in various languages on international law, primarily for the use of diplomats, and a list of biographies and memoirs for the use of "junior members" of the diplomatic service.

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SHAMBAUGH, BENJAMIN F. (Ed. by). *Statute Law-Making in Iowa* (Volume III of *Iowa Applied History Series*). Pp. xviii, 718. Price, \$3.00. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1916.

This volume is most timely, and sets a standard by which other states may be able to judge their legislative procedure.

Historical origins are used to trace the development of present practices, and even though the various papers are limited to Iowa procedure, they are useful to legislators of other states. The study is exhaustive including all legislation and practice from the organization of the Legislative Assembly under the provisions of the Organic Act of the Territory in 1838.

In addition to presenting an analysis of statute drafting in Iowa, the writers

point out some general tendencies in legislative procedure. That statute-making is becoming a science requiring specialization in training and practice is clearly shown. Increasing attention to legislation is reducing the number of acts passed each session. The growing tendency toward general legislation rather than special is pointed out.

Two most interesting and valuable sections are those on the drafting of statutes and the form and language of statutes. Immediate causes for defective statutes, according to the author, are the imperfection of human speech in general and the language and style of statutes in particular. Over legislation, coupled with poor drafting, he says, is the great cause of loose laws; and further, that legislatures rely altogether too much upon the courts for the correction of mistakes and relief from abuses or omissions in the bills passed.

The content of the volume is made up from the following sections: History and Organization of the Legislature in Iowa, by John E. Briggs; Law-making Powers of the Legislature, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh; Methods of Statute Law-making, by O. K. Patton; Form and Language of Statutes, by Jacob Van Der Zee; Codification of Statute Law, by Dan E. Clark; Interpretation and Construction of Statutes, by O. K. Patton; The Drafting of Statutes, by Jacob Van Der Zee; The Committee System, by Frank E. Horack; and Some Abuses Connected with Statute Law-making, by Ivan L. Pollock.

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STOWELL, ELLERY C. and MUNRO, HENRY F. *International Cases*. Vol. II, *War and Neutrality*. Pp. xvii, 662. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

EVANS, LAWRENCE B. *Leading Cases on International Law*. Pp. xix, 477. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1917.

For many years it was taken for granted that international law could not be studied by the case method. The result was that the teaching of this subject took the form of a branch of ethics rather than of law. Since the appearance of Snow's cases on international law, and particularly the valuable collection edited by James Brown Scott, there has been a marked change of opinion with reference to the method of teaching the subject. With the admirable collection now placed at the disposal of students by Professors Stowell and Munro, there is no longer any reason why international law should not take as definite a place in the curriculum of our law schools as any other branch of jurisprudence. The two volumes of Professors Stowell and Munro contain the most comprehensive collection available to students of the subject. The volume before us deals with the law of war and the law of neutrality. The cases have been selected with great care, but what is of equal value to students is that the classification of cases and the sub-division of subjects is far more elaborate than in any previous work on the subject. These volumes will serve to clarify many of the vague and in some cases erroneous ideas prevailing with reference to the nature and content of international law.

Mr. Evans's book, although not as exhaustive as the work of Scott and Stowell, possesses the great advantage of placing a collection of convenient size in the